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MRS. BURKE ROCHE WEDS

A. BATONYI BRIDEGROOM.

Frank Work's Daughter Married to Well Known Whip.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., July 14.—Society will be interested in the announcement of the marriage of Mrs. Fanny Burke Roche and Aurel Batonyi, who for a number of years has been prominent in horse show circles and well known as a professional driver. The civil ceremony was performed some time ago, and the news was sent to Newport to-day for announcement. The marriage will be of interest not only in the United States, but in England, where the former husband of Mrs. Burke Roche lived. The announcement is not received with surprise, as the couple have been seen much in each other's company of late years, and there have been frequent rumors that they were to be married as soon as Mrs. Burke Roche's daughter Cynthia was married. Her wedding to Arthur Scott Burden took place some time ago in New York.

The marriage of Miss Fanny Work to James Boothby Burke Roche took place in 1880. The bride was twenty years old, the daughter of Frank Work, the wealthy club member, sportsman and horse lover. She inherited the skill of her father in riding and driving.

FORMER HUSBAND AN IRISHMAN.

Mr. Burke Roche was a young Irishman, the younger brother of Lord Fermoy, whose estate consisted of seats in Cork and Limerick, and in the event of the death of his brother without a male issue he would succeed to the title. He did not have much money, but society said that his prospects for making a name for himself were good. The couple at once went on the Continent for a time, and finally settled in London, where exaggerated stories of their extravagance were quickly circulated. Soon came stories that Mr. Burke Roche and his wife did not agree, and his extravagance was alleged to have caused the trouble.

Three children had been born—a daughter, Cynthia, and two sons, Francis and Maurice. Five years after their marriage Mrs. Burke Roche and her daughter came to America and took up their residence with Mr. Work. Soon afterward Mr. Burke Roche came over with the two boys and left them at the Work home. Mrs. Burke Roche and her children continued to live with Mr. Work, and five years later she began a suit for divorce in the courts of Delaware. She was represented by Thomas F. Bayard, the grounds of the action being stated as desertion and non-support. At the trial Mr. Work testified that he was obliged to support his daughter and her children. A decree of absolute divorce was granted to Mrs. Burke Roche in 1891, and she received complete control of her children.

Since that time Mrs. Burke Roche has lived with her father in New York, and has occupied his Newport estate, known as Elm Court, during the summers. She has been prominent in social circles. She has been successful with her kennels and stables, her entries taking many prizes in the various shows about the country. Her four-in-hand driving at one time was very favorably commented upon.

She was the first woman to tool a coach and four, having been taught by Mr. Batonyi. Of late there have been repeated rumors that she was to marry Mr. Batonyi, and that she was only waiting for her daughter to marry, as the last named had requested that she do so.

DIVORCE NOT RECOGNIZED IN ENGLAND.

The English courts did not recognize the divorce obtained by Mrs. Burke Roche, but a separation was entered into between Mrs. Burke Roche and her husband in 1886. Later Mr. Burke Roche had to apply to the courts to get permission to see his daughter, who had been placed in a boarding school in this country. After his separation from his wife, Mr. Burke Roche went into politics, and stood for the vacant seat in Parliament from East Kerry, being elected by a large majority over his Conservative opponent. At the time of his election a Dublin paper spoke of the inconsistency of the Nationalists and priests in supporting him, a divorced man, when they had opposed Parnell for implication in a divorce case. Mr. Burke Roche immediately denied that he was divorced and sued the paper for libel and won his case. The paper as a justification pointed out an entry in Burke's Peerage referring to him as a divorced man, and Mr. Burke Roche thereupon sued the publishers of the Peerage and won.

Since the separation Mr. Burke Roche has come into the title of Lord Fermoy, and his daughter was entitled to be called the Hon. Miss Burke Roche, but she renounced all claim to the title about a year ago, and took out papers as an American citizen, siding with her mother, with whom she had always lived. The two sons, who are now young men, have been educated at private schools, and have always spent their summers with their mother at Newport.

Last winter there was talk of trouble between Mrs. Burke Roche and her father. It was asserted that Mr. Work was angered because of his daughter's insisting on having her meals served in rooms other than the dining room. Mrs. Burke Roche and her daughter took up their residence in a New York hotel, but a few days later a reconciliation was brought about through the efforts of another daughter, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, and Mrs. Burke Roche and her daughter returned to the Work home. Mr. Work also contended that his daughter was extravagant, but he had little to say on this subject.

FIGURED PROMINENTLY AT SHOWS.

Mr. Batonyi has been coming to Newport for some years. At one time he figured prominently in the horse shows about the country, and was always seen driving the entries of Mrs. Burke Roche. He was a professional whip of prominence, and his services were much in demand in teaching women of social prominence to tool a coach and four. He also drove a public coach in New York, but a couple of years ago retired, giving as the reason that he had been in an accident which would not allow of his continuing to drive. He then took up his legal residence in Newport and established himself at the Two Mile Corner Farm, just outside of the city. At the time it was said to have been purchased by Mrs. Burke Roche, but it is assessed in the town of Middletown in Mr. Batonyi's name. At the horse and dog shows at Newport Mr. Batonyi was always seen taking an interest in the entries of Mrs. Burke Roche, and on several occasions their names have been connected with a possible marriage.

Mr. Batonyi was born in Hungary. He received his education in the leading universities of England and Europe. At the University of Haile he was vice-president of an exclusive student organization. After his graduation he had differences with his father and came to this country, arriving in New York in 1889. The differences between father and son were soon made up, but Mr. Batonyi would not return to Hungary.

Mr. Batonyi was the first to introduce the

Continued on seventh page.

HONDURAS JOINS FRAY.

Reported Declaration of War on Guatemala—Salvador's Victory.

Panama, July 14.—A telegram received here from San Salvador says that Honduras declared war against Guatemala to-day.

According to this message, the following proclamation has been circulated in Salvador:

General Bonilla, commanding the army of Salvador, has repelled the Guatemalan forces at Metapam, in Salvador, ten miles east of the Guatemalan frontier. The victorious army of Salvador retained the positions captured from the enemy.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Oyster Bay, July 14.—President Roosevelt has thus far received no reply from Mexico to the note sent yesterday to President Diaz tendering the good offices of the United States toward settling the controversy between Salvador and Guatemala. In the ordinary routine of international red tape an answer is not likely to be received before Monday.

That the reply will express President Diaz's appreciation of the compliment and his acceptance of the offer goes almost without saying. It is understood, in fact, that the American State Department asked the Mexican Foreign Office in advance if such a tender would be agreeably received, and that the Mexican Ambassador answered that his government would be greatly pleased to receive such an offer. Of course, no such interchange of views has been made public, and it cannot now be said officially that it took place at all, but such is the usual diplomatic programme. Before making any diplomatic moves of moment each country gives the other an "intimation" of what it intends to do, and if the hint is not taken kindly the move is not made. It is only when diplomatic relations are "strained" that the players on the big chess board go ahead discourteously. Then, of course, friendship, politeness and everything else are relegated to the background and the players look out for themselves.

The President has received no intimation, it is said, of how the desired peace is to be brought about between the squabbling Central Americans. It is possible that the United States will be asked to appoint arbitration or mediation commissioners to meet with the representatives of Mexico and of the belligerent nations. The capital of the Mexican republic is likely to be the scene of the peace negotiations.

If the arbitrators were to meet in the United States this summer Sagamore Hill would again assume a position of international prominence, irrespective of the city officially decided on as the scene of the negotiations. Neither the President nor Secretary Root believes that the United States is likely to be called on to use the mailed fist in bringing about peace in the south. Mexico is more vitally interested in policing Central America than is the United States, and President Diaz is not the man to see conditions much disturbed in his neighborhood. The good offices of the United States therefore will probably be confined to the salutary moral effect that the President's tender will have on the small boy powers. As soon as they realize that a continuance of hostilities means the use of the slipper by both Mexico and the United States they are likely to decide that peace is far preferable, and will drop their arms.

Washington, July 14.—The State Department has heard nothing since yesterday from Central America or Mexico relative to the efforts being made to bring about peace between Guatemala and her neighbors. It is believed, however, that in conformity with the instructions of the department, Ambassador Thompson, at the City of Mexico, Chargé d'Affaires Brown, at Guatemala City, and Minister Merry, at San Salvador, are in direct communication with one another and will soon have something to report.

The statement in news dispatches that war has been declared in Guatemala is believed by the State Department officials to be based on the declaration of martial law in that country.

CAREER OF GENERAL REGALADO.

Salvadorian Commander in Chief Self-Made and a Popular Hero.

Washington, July 14.—A well known diplomat from Central America gave a sketch to-day of the life of ex-President Regalado of Salvador, who was killed in battle on Wednesday. The diplomat said:

The death of General Tomas Regalado at the engagement of El Jicara, very near the capital city of the republic of Guatemala, will be deplored as a loss to the whole of Central America. He was widely and favorably known throughout the republics as a brave soldier and a fair minded, loyal and generous man. No one ever called on him for aid in adversity without getting a response. He was a self-made man. He sprang from the common people, and, without enjoying any very extended education, succeeded in mounting to the top by a resolute energy alike in peace and in war. He became a millionaire planter at Santana largely through the same impetuous action which distinguished him in war.

It is said that he was born in Guatemala to parents in moderate circumstances, but he made a fortune in Salvador, where he has been identified prominently in military affairs since 1892, when he won success in the war against Guatemala. He became a popular hero, with the reputation of always springing headlong to the front in battle charges. Such an action may have cost him his life at El Jicara. He was not identified prominently with politics in San Salvador until 1897, when he was elected President. A few months ago he became Minister of War of Salvador. There is no charge against him of conniving with revolutionists plotting to overthrow the governments of other republics in Central America. He was, on the contrary, a partisan of a good understanding among those republics. It must have been in an official capacity as commander in chief of the Salvadorian army that he advenced into Guatemalan territory.

It is said that after his retirement from the Presidency Regalado made an unusual visit on muleback over the mountains to the President of Guatemala to attest his respect and friendly feelings for the Guatemalans. Other incidents of his life indicate that he was bent on impetuously executing any project which came into his head without much ado about conventions. For these traits he was greatly loved by the people of Salvador.

ORDINANCE AGAINST DOGS AND HENS.

Nyack Town Fathers Would Stop Barking, Clucking, Cackling and Crowing.

Nyack, N. J., July 14 (Special).—Dog and fowl fanciers of Nyack are strongly opposed to the framing of an ordinance regulating the barking of dogs, crowing of roosters and clucking of chickens. Last week several joint meetings of the village trustees of Nyack, South Nyack and Upper Nyack have been held to listen to ordinances prepared by former Judge A. S. Tompkins for adoption. At a session last evening one was suggested by Trustee W. W. Crosby, of Nyack, as above outlined, which met with a storm of protest.

However, Mr. Crosby had a sufficient number of his colleagues with him to carry his point, and Mr. Tompkins was instructed to prepare the ordinance. Before it becomes operative it will have to be finally adopted, and this, say the opponents, will never happen. On the other hand, Mr. Crosby feels confident of victory.

STEWARD KILLS HIMSELF ON YACHT.

Jacob Lifsky, the steward of the yacht Waterwitch, anchored near Far Rockaway, committed suicide yesterday on the yacht by shooting. The Waterwich is owned by Dr. Herzig, of New York City.

PUTS ICE UP TO MAYER.

SAYS HE MUST ACT FIRST.

Jerome Tells Aldermen State Anti-Trust Law Is Remedy.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday replied to the resolution of the Board of Aldermen requesting him to proceed against the American Ice Company. He pointed out that under the law he could not act until the Attorney General had proved that the ice company had conspired to restrain trade. Then he would be glad to take up the prosecution.

On July 10 the aldermen requested him to begin an investigation of the Ice Trust to obtain evidence wherewith to prosecute it. The board had previously called on Mr. Jerome to begin criminal proceedings, and it mentioned in the resolution that the prosecuting officers of other cities, notably Philadelphia, Washington, St. Louis, Boston and Toledo, had taken initiatory action.

With Assistant District Attorney Garvan and Deputy Assistant Vandiver, Mr. Jerome started yesterday afternoon on a trip through several Southern states.

His letter to the aldermen follows, in part:

The recital of this resolution, wherein it states that I have said in the public press that I would take action only when the evidence has been presented to me, is incorrect. What I have said is that I cannot proceed without evidence, and that up to the present time no evidence has been presented to me.

I beg to assure you that I am in hearty sympathy with you in any endeavor which can be lawfully made to reduce the price of ice in this city during the hot weather. No one can abhor more than I that form of wrongdoing which taken advantage of the poor people's necessity to compel them to pay an extortionate price for so indispensable a commodity as ice is in the summer months.

The important thing to secure is, of course, a reduction in the price of ice and the infliction of exemplary punishment upon any person or persons who by criminal means have sought to compel the payment of an extortionate price for ice.

Accompanying your resolution there is no communication indicating to me the existence of the commission of a criminal offence, nor is there in the resolution any suggestion as to where it can be found other than by an investigation of the books of the American Ice Company.

I had, before the receipt of your resolution, and have since, carefully considered what there was within the limits of my power that I could do to meet the present conditions. The only provision of the Penal Code of which I am aware that might apply to the case is Section 168, relative to criminal conspiracy. Unfortunately, in the present instance there is no provision of the criminal law whereby the District Attorney can compel persons engaged in a conspiracy to testify. They have simply to decline to answer, on the ground that it would tend to incriminate them, and my compulsory powers are at an end.

I have no authority to compel the American Ice Company to produce its books or disclose its methods in any criminal proceeding directed against it or its officers over which I have control as District Attorney. There is, however, a statutory provision entirely adequate to meet the situation, if the present condition is the result of wrongdoing on the part of those controlling the ice business in this city.

This remedy is found in Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1899, known as "An act to prevent monopolies in articles or commodities of common use, and to prohibit restraints of trade and commerce, providing penalties for violations of the provisions of this act, and procedure to enable the Attorney General to secure testimony in relation thereto."

This is commonly known as the "Anti-Trust Law" of this state, and was designed to meet just such a case as the present is taken to be.

Under this act the American Ice Company can be compelled to produce its books and papers, and its servants, agents and officers may be forced to testify before a referee, because this act contains a provision for immunity to those testifying sufficiently broad to render it constitutional. After such books and papers are produced and such testimony as may be necessary is obtained, should that testimony and those papers disclose the existence of a criminal conspiracy, the District Attorney can then proceed against all guilty parties other than those actually examined, and those who testify under the act can be again compelled to testify in criminal proceedings and cannot claim any privilege.

This statute, however, confers the power of intiative on the Attorney General alone, and under it I have no power.

I would respectfully suggest that your honorable body communicate with the Attorney General and request him to proceed under this act, and I have taken the liberty of sending to him a copy of this communication, addressed to you, together with a copy of your resolution, forwarded to me.

The hardship caused by a high price for ice at this season of the year is so great that I have no doubt the Attorney General would proceed at once under this law if the evidence warrants such action. Should he determine to do so and be able to secure evidence showing the commission of a criminal offence, it will, of course, be at once my duty to prosecute those whom the evidence tends to show guilty, and you may be assured that it will be a duty which I shall perform with great pleasure.

LOEB ANSWERS WILLIAMS.

Says President Will Not Run Again—Congressman Goes Abroad.

John Sharp Williams, minority leader of the House, and Congressman T. E. Burton sailed yesterday morning on the American Line steamship St. Paul. They are going abroad to attend the interparliamentary congress, which will open in London on July 23. Mr. Williams wore a white tie and a long black coat, which gave him a decided ministerial appearance.

Mr. Williams said he thought President Roosevelt would consent to run again, and pointed out some of the shortcomings of the Republican party.

"Will President Roosevelt be forced to run again?" said Mr. Williams, in reply to a question. "I rather think that President Roosevelt will be forced to run again. I think the President is planning it so that he will be forced to make the running. The President rather reminds me of the old lady of Saragossa, who hung about asking when the gentlemen were going to begin the kissing, as she wanted to be there."

Some one told Mr. Williams that there had been a report in circulation that he had refused to serve on the Bryan reception committee. On hearing this he became indignant.

"I never refused to go on the reception committee," he said. Then he added: "Bryan is the logical candidate of the Democratic party." He did not say whether he intended to meet Mr. Bryan on the other side.

Concerning the Republican party Mr. Williams said:

The Republican party has fallen behind the mark. Profuse in promises, it has not lived up to what it promised. For one thing, the party refused to go into the question of tariff revision, as was promised. There is a feeling of unrest throughout this country and it is growing. Now, a feeling of unrest always acts to the disadvantage of the party in power.

Oyster Bay, July 14.—When the interview of John Sharp Williams was shown to Mr. Loeb, secretary to the President, to-day, Mr. Loeb said:

The President meant exactly what he said on the night of his election—that he would not be a candidate again for the office. That statement is irrevocable.

SEES HER SON KILLED.

Italian Boy, Coming at Mother's Call, Hit by Car.

Raffaelo Aiello, ten years old, an Italian, was decapitated by a car of the Flushing avenue line in Brooklyn yesterday. The boy's mother, who was watching him from the window of their home, at No. 20 Flushing avenue, fainted and almost fell into the street.

The boy was playing near the navy yard wall, opposite his home, and was crossing the street in answer to his mother's call when he was killed. Philip Clark, the motorman in charge of the car, was surrounded by an angry mob of Italians, who threatened his life.

He was rescued by the reserves from the Flushing avenue police station and taken to the Myrtle avenue court, where he was held in $2,500 bail.

The accident happened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and crowds of persons on their way to business in Manhattan were delayed until the wrecking crew jacked up the car and removed the body.

LAKE MURDER ARREST.

GIRL'S COMPANION HELD.

Nephew of Manufacturer Employing Her Accused of Killing.

Utica, N. Y., July 14.—Chester Gillette, of Cortland, N. Y., was arrested at the Arrowhead, Eagle Bay, on Fourth Lake, about 8 o'clock this morning, charged with the murder of Grace Brown, of South Otselic, on Big Moose Lake, on Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning last. He was brought to Fulton Chain, and there was met by the manager of the hotel at Big Moose, where Miss Brown and the man, who signed his name Carl Graham, Albany, registered on Wednesday. Others staying at the hotel at the time were at Fulton Chain when the boat arrived, and the man under arrest was at once fully identified as the man who accompanied Miss Brown on her trip upon the lake.

This afternoon Gillette said he was with the Brown girl in this city Monday night, and that they went to Tupper Lake on Tuesday and remained there a night. Then they came back to Big Moose and went out on the lake, sending her trunk to Old Forge.

He says that while they were in the boat he arose to get his hat and that the boat tipped over. He kept as far away from Miss Brown as possible, he says, fearing that she would carry him down with her, and shouted to her to catch hold of the boat. This she failed to do and sank.

He does not explain why he did not give the alarm, and he says that his grip was left on the shore at another point.

It is explained that he did not attempt to leave the woods because he was out of money. He had written a friend in Cortland to send him $5 at Eagle Bay, and yesterday is understood to have telephoned for money.

Gillette worked in the same factory with Miss Brown in Cortland. He went there about two years ago from Seattle, Wash. He is a nephew of the proprietor of the factory. He had been attentive to the girl, and she had told her parents that they were to be married. When she was on her vacation to her home in South Otselic Gillette wrote her several letters and once she went to the village and held a long conversation with him over the telephone. She was heard to accuse him of being false to her, said he had deceived her and that she should look to him to keep his promise.

The drowning caused great excitement in the neighborhood where it occurred. The post mortem examination of the body of Miss Brown this morning establishes the fact that she was alive when the body entered the water.

Syracuse, July 14.—A special to "The Herald" from Cortland says that the "Carl Grahm" who was with Grace Brown at Big Moose Lake when she met her death is believed there to be Chester Gillette, of Cortland. N. H. Gillette, proprietor of the Gillette skirt factory, in which Miss Brown was also employed, is his uncle. He departed on Monday, telling his uncle he was going to spend a week at Big Moose Lake.

When Miss Brown departed she told her intimate friends that she had an invitation to go to Big Moose Lake and "bring her young man along."

Mr. Gillette believes that it was his nephew who was with Miss Brown, but says that if it was his nephew is probably drowned.

"He is not the sort of a boy to hide on an occasion like this," said Mr. Gillette.

The young man bore an excellent reputation in Cortland.

NO HARTJE HEARING.

Criminal Hearing Put Off—New Coachman in the Case.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, July 14.—Augustus Hartje, his Negro corespondent and John L. Welshons, a wealthy East End business man, were to have had a hearing at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the charge of conspiring to defame Mrs. Hartje, but District Attorney Robb had the case postponed until July 25, as it was the desire of the court that no further criminal proceedings be taken until the divorce case now on trial is ended.

Elaborate preparations were made by the police to protect Hooe. Sentiment is so strong against him that the police feared violence when he was brought out for a hearing, and a heavy guard was at the magistrate's office and reserves held in the South Side and Central police stations.

The postponement was obtained after a wordy battle with Hartje's lawyers, who demanded an immediate hearing as soon as District Attorney Robb asked for a postponement. The divorce trial will begin again on Monday, and will probably last all the week. G. B. Perkins, a detective, is positive that he has located the persons who are suspected of having forged the letters in the case, and expects to make arrests in a couple of days. He would give no information about this phase of the case except that he had the persons under surveillance.

It was said to-night that Miss Ida Scott, sister of Mrs. Hartje, will go on the witness stand next week and will swear that she wrote exhibit No. 34, the envelope which was directed to "Thomas Madine, care of Schulenberg's Stable." It was one of Mr. Hartje's strong cards, as he alleges his wife wrote it. Miss Scott, it is said, will also swear that she wrote exhibits Nos. 53 and 54, will tell why she wrote to Madine and what business she had with him.

W. A. Drake, of Chicago, one of Mr. Hartje's experts, declared that the forty letters were genuine, and were written by the same hand that penned exhibits No. 1 to 5, Mrs. Hartje's admitted handwriting.

Another coachman entered the divorce case this morning. This man, whose name the attorneys for Hartje will not divulge, will appear as a witness in the case, and will testify that he obtained the famous forty letters from Tom Madine after gaining Madine's confidence.

John Marron, of counsel for Hartje, charges that Bernard F. McElroy, alias Elmer Johnson, alias E. J. Larsen, who was held for court after having attempted to sell to Marron alleged forged letters, asserted by Larsen to have been written to him by Madine, is a detective in the employ of Gilbert E. Perkins, chief detective for Mrs. Hartje. Marron says he charged Larsen with being in Perkins's agency, and that Larsen did not deny it. Mr. Perkins made an indignant denial of the charge.

PINEWALD POSTMASTER STARVING.

Official in New Jersey Resort Reports Place Deserted and Himself Hungry.

Spring Lake, N. J., July 14 (Special).—Representative Howell has received a notice from the Postoffice Department to the effect that the postmaster at Pinewald, F. A. O'Rourke, has reported himself "in a state of starvation, the place having been deserted," and requests that Mr. Howell name another postmaster. The notice says that the office pays no salary, and there is some question as to whether there can be found an inhabitant in Pinewald who will relieve O'Rourke of his position.

Mr. Howell has taken up the case with George L. Shinn, State Senator for Ocean County, and will do what he can and also see if there are no inhabitants left in Pinewald. Pinewald was intended to be a popular summer resort, especially for Philadelphia.

A MISSIONARY KILLED.

Dr. MacDonald Shot by Pirates—Attack on Steamer.

Hong Kong, July 14.—The British steamer Sainam was attacked by Chinese pirates last evening at a point fifty miles from Wu-Chow. The Rev. Dr. MacDonald was shot and killed. The captain of the steamer was badly wounded, and the engineer saved himself by hiding behind the boilers. He was badly burned. A Chinese passenger also was killed. The pirates escaped in junks. H. M. S. Moorhen has left for the scene.

R. J. J. MacDonald, M. D., and wife are stationed at Wu-Chow in the interests of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

ENGINEER BRAVES FIRE.

He and Fireman Stick to Posts While Cab Blazes.

A locomotive attached to a southbound train on the Harlem division of the New York Central dashed into the 125th street station yesterday afternoon enveloped in flames, which leaped high above the cab. As the huge torch rushed into the station those on the platform feared a disaster, not knowing whether the engineer had been able to stick to his post or not. Their fears were soon quieted, however, as the train came to a stop. The men had stuck to their posts until the train was safely stopped. They leaped out just as the fire licked up the cab from which they had escaped.

The engine was uncoupled in time to prevent damage to the passenger coaches, and a fire brigade from the station extinguished the blaze. It is supposed that a spark got into the oil tank.

E. W. SENTELL DEAD.

Last Member of Family Expires in Salisbury Hospital.

Salisbury, England, July 14.—Edward W. Sentell, of Brooklyn, one of the passengers injured in the railroad accident of July 1, died at 11 o'clock this evening.

Edward W. Sentell was the last survivor of his family, all the other members having been killed in the wreck at Salisbury on July 1. He lived at No. 271 Decatur street, Brooklyn. His daughters were teachers in the Brooklyn public schools, and his son, Charles E. Sentell, was a member of the law firm of Morris, Sentell & Waine. It was reported that before the Sentell family started on a trip abroad, forebodings of calamity caused each member to make a will. This same premonition, it was said, was felt by a number of friends who accompanied the family to the ship.

Mr. Sentell was a retired real estate dealer, and for many years took a leading part in the development of Brooklyn's real estate business.

TOADSTOOLS KILL TWO.

Father of Lakewood Family Still in Danger from Poisoning.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lakewood, N. J., July 14.—Toadstool poisoning in its most violent form caused the death of Joseph Pasarella, ten years old, yesterday, and his brother, Pasquale, two years older, died in terrible agony late this afternoon. Frank Pasarella, the father, a barber, is in a critical condition, and his physicians fear that he will not live through the night. Mrs. Pasarella and a daughter, Anna, eight years old, are reported practically out of danger.

Having gathered what he supposed was mushrooms last Sunday afternoon, Joseph Pasarella was the first to show symptoms of poisoning a few hours after supper. Nausea soon affected the other members of the family and in a short time five were in the agonies of the deadly poison. Three other children, two boys and a girl, did not eat the toadstools. Mr. Pasarella has gathered and eaten mushrooms for twenty-five years, and is said to have been an expert on the various species. He was poisoned moderately last summer.

CAR JUMPS—12 HURT.

Trolley Rushes Down Incline in Worcester, Mass.

Worcester, Mass., July 14.—Some twelve persons were hurt at 4:20 o'clock this afternoon when a car on the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway coasted down Belmont street hill beyond control of airbrakes, and, taking a sharp turn at the switch leading into Lincoln Park, left the rails and smashed a pole to splinters and tipped over on its side.

Three police ambulances, automobiles and carriages were brought into service, and the injured taken to hospitals or to their homes.

MRS. HOLMAN FOR WHITE.

Mother Says He Treated Evelyn Nesbit Like a Daughter.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, July 14.—According to a story told by a close personal friend of Mrs. Charles J. Holman, the mother of Mrs. Harry Kendall Thaw, to-day, Mrs. Holman will go to New York and testify at the trial of Harry Thaw that Stanford White was never anything but a good, loyal friend to her daughter; that he educated both her and her little brother; that he secured good engagements for her, and that, at all times, he treated her like he would have treated a daughter, with the utmost respect and consideration.

She will, it is stated, swear that her son-in-law never had any occasion for being jealous of Mr. White, and that it was merely his dislike for him which caused him to slay him. Mrs. Holman could not be seen to-night.

Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg detective, returned from New York to-day, where he has been in conference with Thaw's attorneys. As a result, all the detectives have abandoned the work that they have been doing to prove that young Thaw is insane. Instead they will work on the theory that he was only insane when on the subject of White.

His lawyers, it is alleged, will advance the plea that Thaw, when he killed White, was suffering from "irresistible, uncontrollable impulse, produced by emotion independent of the will of the intellect." By making this plea they hope to save young Thaw both from the electric chair and the insane asylum.

A QUAKE FELT AT SEA.

Honolulu, July 14.—The ship Andrew Theodore, which has arrived here from Cardiff, reports having felt a quake on the afternoon of April 18. The vessel was violently agitated for forty-five seconds. The ship was south of Australia at the time.

THAW DROPS COUNSEL

DEFENCE NOW A PUZZLE.

Writes Letter Discharging Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge.

After nearly three weeks of almost constant trouble with his counsel, in which he has issued two statements against their wishes, Harry Kendall Thaw, who shot and killed Stanford White on June 25, yesterday dispensed with the further services of the law firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge. In their place Thaw has not as yet retained any criminal lawyers, but has given his case entirely to Clifford W. Hartridge, of No. 149 Broadway, a civil lawyer.

It has been known for some days, if not weeks, that Thaw has been absolutely intractable in the hands of the well known law firm, and has done practically as he wished. The climax came a few days ago when Thaw, after arguing with ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott all day, issued a statement declaring he was sane and that no commission would be appointed to examine him as to his sanity. The next morning he was interviewed, and talked at length regarding his case. These two interviews, it is understood, were given directly against the advice of counsel, and Mr. Olcott acknowledged that Thaw had "pestered" him, as he expressed it, all day, to talk.

Thaw, from the night of the shooting, has maintained that his crime was justifiable and that he was perfectly sane. He has carried out this contention by refusing to be examined by three alienists for the prosecution, and has only allowed Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton and Dr. Charles L. Dana, two of the alienists for the defence, to examine him in a meagre sort of way and not as they desired. Counsel for the defence have contended from the first that Thaw was irresponsible and practically insane. They have worked on the theory that Thaw at the time of the shooting was suffering from emotional insanity, and it is understood every effort has been made to have the insanity plea the only defence.

By the action of Thaw yesterday the defence is absolutely "in the air," there being practically no defence at all, and either Thaw will have to accede to some other counsel's importunities for the insanity plea or a new line of defence will have to be planned.

THINK THAW'S ACTION A RUSE.

The District Attorney's office was exceedingly skeptical when it learned that Thaw had dismissed his counsel. The prosecution is inclined to believe that Thaw's action is part of an exceedingly clever scheme of the defence to further the insanity plea. All Thaw's recent actions, it is said, if he alone were responsible for them, would show that he was insane. His persistence in talking and his declarations that he is sane are symptoms, the prosecution says, of an insane mind. The action of yesterday is believed to be in line with this preconceived plan for Thaw's ultimate escape from trial and possible conviction.

Thaw made known his dismissal of the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, by sending them a letter yesterday morning. Thaw later insisted on making the letter public, and sent for a reporter, to whom he gave a copy. The letter, which was typewritten, read as follows:

Messrs. Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge.

Dear Sirs: After careful consideration, I have concluded to make a change in my attorneys, and, while I have no possible criticism to make of your conduct of my case, my decision is such that I have concluded to no longer retain you as my attorneys. You will therefore regard your connection with my case as finished, and will please deliver all papers in my case to Clifford W. Hartridge.

I have sent a copy of this letter to Mr. Hartridge, and ask you to communicate with him at once. Yours truly, HARRY K. THAW.

Both ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott and Terence J. McManus, of the firm which has been dismissed, who have acted as Thaw's personal counsel, left their offices at No. 170 Broadway almost immediately on receipt of the letter and dropped all further connection with the case. Mr. Hartridge said:

"The letter speaks for itself. My client insists on it being made public, and I understand he has given or will give it to the reporters."

Clifford W. Hartridge is a lawyer, with offices at No. 149 Broadway. He has figured in the case from the first, having acted as a civil counsel for Thaw. He is said to have been a prominent lawyer in Pittsburg and an intimate friend of the Thaw family, being one of the personal counsel for the family. In the same building with Hartridge are the offices of John B. Gleason, who also has been a civil counsel for Thaw, and it is understood has, from the night of the arrest, taken charge of Thaw's personal accounts and financial matters. They are expected to work together.

By the retaining of Mr. Hartridge and the dropping of the other firm it is understood that the firm of Delafield & Longfellow, of No. 60 Wall street, as well as Lewis L. Delafield, of No. 1 Nassau street, who have figured as civil counsel, will also no longer have connection with the case. Another lawyer appeared in the case yesterday, visiting Thaw in the Tombs. It is understood his name is W. R. Wharton. No one seemed to know where he had his offices or whether he was a lawyer in this city. He merely said he was a "personal adviser."

NEW LAWYERS VISIT THAW.

Everything that affected Thaw yesterday seemed to affirm the fact that he had given up his criminal lawyers. Four lawyers called on him in the morning. The first was R. C. Peck, of Mr. Olcott's firm, who looked through the mail. He was the only one of that firm to appear. Next Mr. Hartridge called. He visited Thaw twice, and both times Thaw and his counsel had long and earnest conferences. A. Russell Peabody, Mr. Hartridge's partner, was the third caller. He had some difficulty in getting into the Tombs. When he arrived he had a card from Mr. Hartridge to the warden requesting permission for him to see Thaw. Warden Flynn finally gave the permission, and he remained with Thaw for some time. The fourth lawyer was John B. Gleason.

Mrs. Thaw arrived at the Tombs at the usual time. She was accompanied by May Mackenzie, with whom she is living. When the two left the Lorraine it was the intention of Miss Mackenzie to accompany Mrs. Thaw to her husband's cell, but Warden Flynn put an instant veto on this plan. He told Mrs. Thaw that he had already refused the request over the telephone and would not grant it. One of the counsel tried to get in communication with Commissioner Lantry, but this failed and Miss Mackenzie had to wait in the waiting room for Mrs. Thaw.

When they left the Tombs they went to Mr. Hartridge's offices, where they conferred with him. Asked if she would again see her husband, Mrs. Thaw at first said, "Yes," but then changed it to, "I may come back. I can't tell how we will make out at the lawyers'." This remark was considered significant, owing to subsequent

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